



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

years of peace which have followed, and the signs of the approaching day when "nowhere in a single breast will there lurk suspicion and fear" as between nations, but all nations will strive to be one in spirit and to be at peace with each other.

The American School Peace League held its fourth annual convention in Chicago the first week in July in connection with the convention of the National Education Association. Much peace literature was distributed from the headquarters. At the public meeting, at which 1,200 people were present, four orations were delivered by Chicago High School pupils in contest for the Seabury prizes. Addresses were also given by the Baroness von Suttner and others. The annual luncheon of the Council of the League, with Dr. David Starr Jordan presiding, was a most successful occasion, with addresses by the Baroness von Suttner; Dr. P. P. Claxton, National Commissioner of Education; the State Superintendent of Instruction in Kansas; President King, of Oberlin; Jane Addams, and others.

### Brief Peace Notes.

... The following resolution, which had been previously adopted by the Senate, was passed by the House of Representatives on June 3:

"*Resolved, etc.*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and requested to extend to the governments of the commercial nations of the world an invitation to be represented officially at the Fifth International Congress of Chambers of Commerce and Commercial and Industrial Associations, to be held in Boston, Mass., September 24 to 28, 1912.

"That the Secretary of State is hereby requested to ask the governments of the commercial nations of the world to notify the leading business organizations of their respective countries of this action by the Congress of the United States of America and suggest their co-operation."

... Hon. William Sulzer, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, on July 9, introduced into the House of Representatives a joint resolution to authorize a joint assembly of the national legislative bodies of the nations of the world to be held in the United States, and to extend an invitation to said national legislative bodies. This ambitious project, the resolution touching which was doubtless introduced by Mr. Sulzer "on request," is not likely to get any farther than the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which it was referred.

... On his retirement in June from the post of German Ambassador to Great Britain, Count Metternich was presented an address by a joint deputation from the British-German Friendship Society and the Associated Councils of Churches. The address, which was read by the Duke of Argyll, expressed regret at the Count's resignation of a post which he had so long filled with such dignity and unswerving good will, and grateful recognition of the efforts which he had made to improve friendly relations between the two countries. Count Metternich was deeply moved by the address and the evidence it gave of the widespread appreciation of his efforts to promote friendly relations between Great Britain and Germany.

... A bill has been introduced into Congress by Representative O'Shaunessy, of Rhode Island, asking for an appropriation of \$25,000 for the expense of an international congress of educators to meet in Washington in November, 1913.

... Italy's war with Turkey is costing her about \$350,000 per day, and her people in all the southern portion of the peninsula are, many of them, in a state of semi-starvation!

... A collection of peace songs, entitled "Beautiful Bugles of Peace," selected from Miss Margarite Anderson's "Carols of Peace," has just been published by the H. Kirkus Dugdale Company, of Washington, D. C., Fourteenth and You streets. The collection contains three of Miss Anderson's best productions, and may be had for 50 cents per copy.

... From an article recently published in the *Boston Transcript* by Mr. Denys P. Myeres, of the World Peace Foundation, it appears that twenty-one of the powers represented at the Second Hague Conference have not yet ratified the conventions signed at the Conference. Twenty-seven of the powers have not yet taken action on the prize court convention.

... The Prohibition Party of the United States, in the platform adopted at the national convention held at Atlantic City, July 11, 1912, declared in favor of "the settlement of all international disputes by arbitration."

... United States Minister Furniss is assisting in establishing a neutral zone between Haiti and San Domingo, to be maintained pending the adjustment of the long-standing boundary dispute between the two republics. The situation along the border is reported to be most disturbing.

... The National Education Association, at its business meeting in Chicago early in July, adopted the following resolution:

"The National Education Association again records its interest in the cause of world peace which it regards as one of the great educational movements of the age. The Association especially calls attention to the helpful material prepared by the American School Peace League, which is admirably adapted to the school program. The Association commends most highly the active interest taken by United States Commissioner Phillander P. Claxton in disseminating information on the subject, especially in his publication of the 'Peace Day Bulletin.'"

"The National Education Association regards the present attempt to establish compulsory military training in the schools of the country, not designed primarily for military training, as reactionary and inconsistent with American ideals and standards."

... At the annual dinner of the Anglo-American Press Association in Paris, July 13th, the French Premier, Mr. Raymond Poincaré, in a notable address, declared that the journalists of the three countries could do much to develop the friendship and harmony which exist between France, the United States and Great Britain. He urged them to be the interpreters of the "minds and hearts" of the three countries.

... The National Federation of Women's Clubs, at its July annual convention in San Francisco, unanimously endorsed the peace movement and placed it on the study course of the clubs.

. . . A lady correspondent writes us that "the club woman today who thinks that 'war is necessary to the cultivation of manhood' or that doing away with war 'would lessen manhood' is so great a novelty that we feel sorry for her when she expresses herself thus, either privately or on the floor of a convention." We hope that is true of the women in all the States of the Union. A militaristic, jingoistic woman is even more to be dreaded than a man to whom these adjectives may be appropriately applied.

. . . The meeting of the German and Russian Emperors on the Baltic, on July 6, seems, from the somewhat veiled statements which have been made about it, to have had no further significance than to give "a fresh proof of the steadfast friendship of Germany and Russia and the peaceful aims of the two empires."

. . . Dr. Philander P. Claxton, National Commissioner of Education, gave an address on arbitration and peace at the vesper service of the summer school at the University of Virginia on Sunday evening, July 28. The address was listened to with great interest by at least a thousand of the students of the summer school.

### British Relations with Germany.

In a debate on Foreign Affairs in the House of Commons on July 10, Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, made the following statement:

Our general foreign policy remains unchanged. The starting point in any developments in European foreign policy is the maintenance of our friendships with France and Russia. With that as our starting point, let us have the best possible relations with other countries. (Hear, hear!) When we see France or Russia coming to an agreement with another European power and being on good terms with it, as was emphasized by the meeting between the Russian and German Emperors recently—when we see that we have every reason to congratulate ourselves. I am convinced that France and Russia are as loyal to the friendship with us as we are to our friendship with them. Nothing which took place on occasions such as the meeting in the Baltic the other day is going to take place to our disadvantage. Just as if there were difficulties between France and Germany or Russia and Germany, that were going to exercise a disturbing influence on diplomatic relations between ourselves and Germany, so anything which removes difficulties between France and Germany or Russia and Germany—as the Morocco settlement did last year, and as the recent conversations between Russia and Germany might have done—smoothed the path of relations between Great Britain and Germany, too. A very significant statement had appeared in the official *communiqué* published after the meeting of the Emperors in the Baltic the other day. It was this sentence: "There can be no question, either, of new agreements, because there is no particular occasion for them, or of producing alterations of any kind in the grouping of the European powers, the value of which for the maintenance of peace has already been proved." I entirely endorse that statement. I have always felt that though there must be separate groups, they need not necessarily be in opposing diplomatic camps. Our own relations with the

German government at the present moment are excellent. (Cheers.) We are perfectly frank about all questions of mutual interest. I believe that when questions come up, whether, for instance, in connection with the two countries' respective interests in southern Africa or whether in connection eventually with the Bagdad Railway, both governments are convinced that their mutual interests can be fairly reconciled. I have done all I could to establish such relations. On the question of China, for instance, and the action of the six powers, I have been perfectly frank in expressing this country's views, believing that thus it would be found there was no real opposition. So I will conclude by saying that separate diplomatic groups there are, as has been recognized in the *communiqué* I have read, but I do not think that ought to prevent frankness and the exchange of views upon questions of mutual interest. If that takes place, the separate diplomatic groups need not necessarily mean opposing diplomatic camps. (Cheers.)

### International Peace Through the Voice of Women.

Address of the Baroness von Suttner before 1,500 Club-women in the First Congregational Church, San Francisco, Cal., July 2, 1912.

Through the voice of the women will come international peace. Not until that voice is raised will the federation of the world in brotherly love be accomplished. I consider the army of women—especially when possessed of the vote, as they are now in happy California—I consider this army predestined to win the battle which this generation has begun against the systematic massacre called war.

As war, all war, is hell, your Secretary of War is a secretary of hell, and your War Department is a department of hell. Your great generals and military men are hell lords, perpetuating barbarism.

You probably know that I am myself an old warrior in this struggle for an understanding between nations. Since you have called me, it proves that you are not only platonically in sympathy with the peace cause, but that you are to take it up and work for it. And when you begin to put your heart and soul into it, you will recognize that it is the great fundamental question of this century. In its magnitude it embraces all other questions of human needs. We peacemakers, as individuals, need be modest, but we are not modest in the world-wide appreciation of our cause. It is so universal that the personality of its adherents disappears in the ether.

When I go home and tell them in Europe about this Western country they will hardly believe me. When I tell them about the vigor, the heroic size, the beauty, and mental alertness of your women, they will think I am exaggerating. I consider the American women by far the most perfectly developed, mentally and physically, and I feel that they are a powerful influence and will continue to have even a mightier power in the progress of civilization. Teach the young men today that good will is a greater protection than armies and navies. In these days of war we are not giving the best things in life—our best education, our best wishes, our greatest patriotism, and the flower of our youth—to the family, but to the "watch-dog."